



Environmental and social standards their impact on farm and coop performance in Nicaragua

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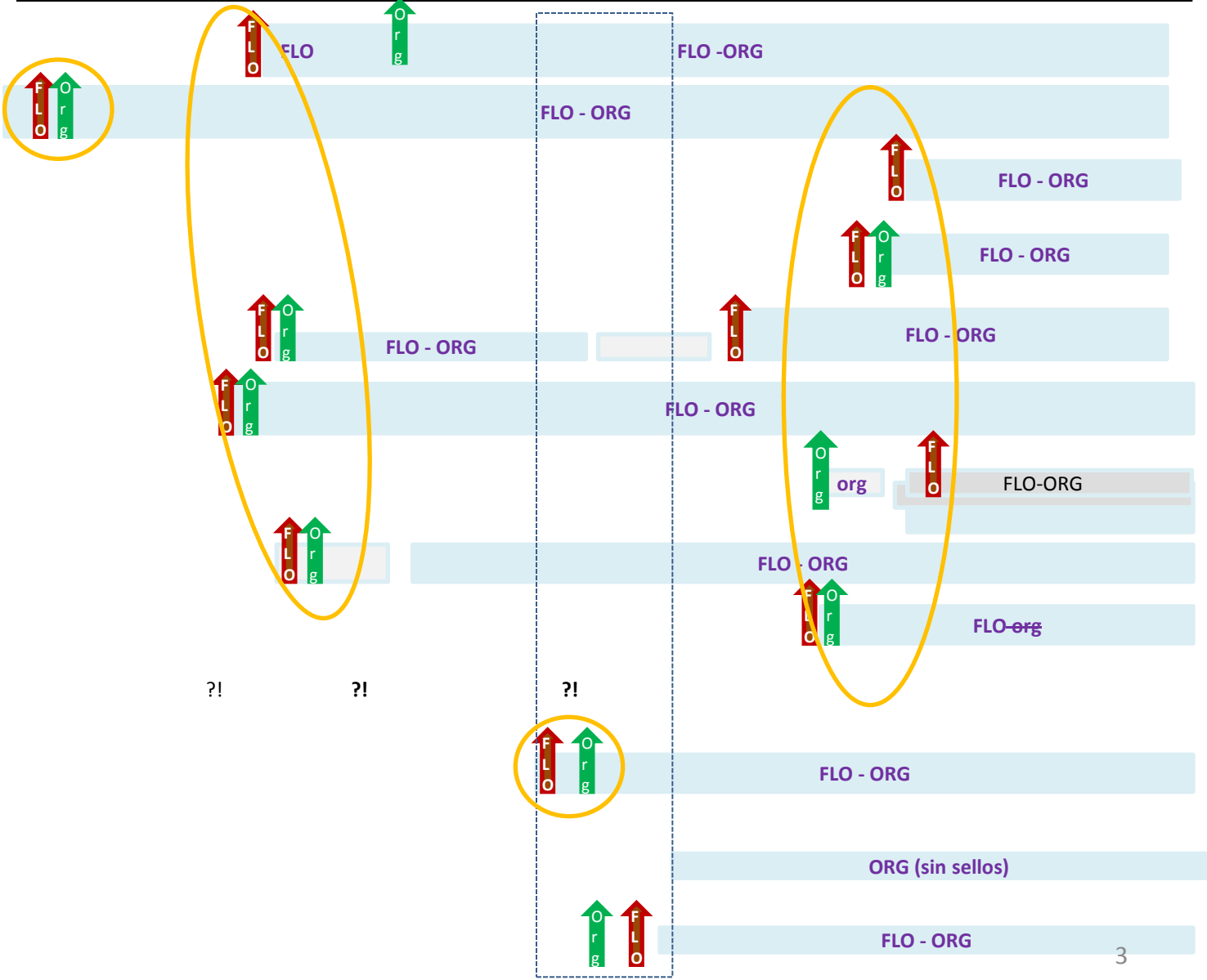
Certification held by coops in Nicaragua

	Certification type						Number of certifications held						
	ORG	FLO	RFA	UTz	CAFE Pract	Especial	1	2	3	4	5	6	
CECOCAFEN	X	X		X	X	x					X		
PRODECOOP	X	X						X					
UCOSEMUN	X	X	x	x	X						X		
ALDEA GLOB	X	X						X					
UCA SJRC	X	X			x				X				
UCPCO	X	X							X				
CORCASAN	X	X	X		x					X			
SOPPEXCA	X	X			x				X				
GORRION/ POLO		X			x			X					
COSATIN	X	X						X					
COMEXPROC													
Ucafe	X	X						X					

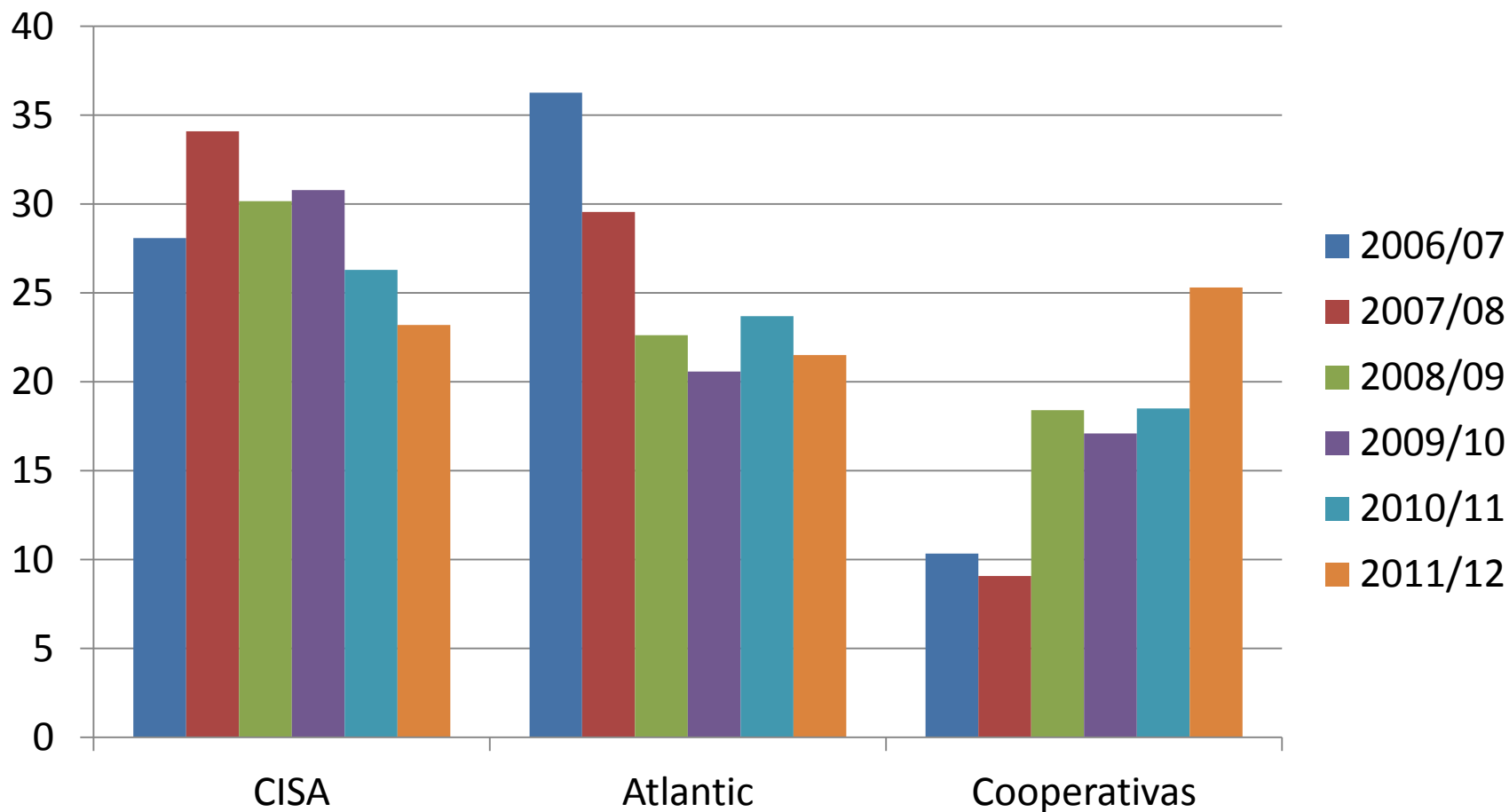
Dates of incorporation of certifications in the coops

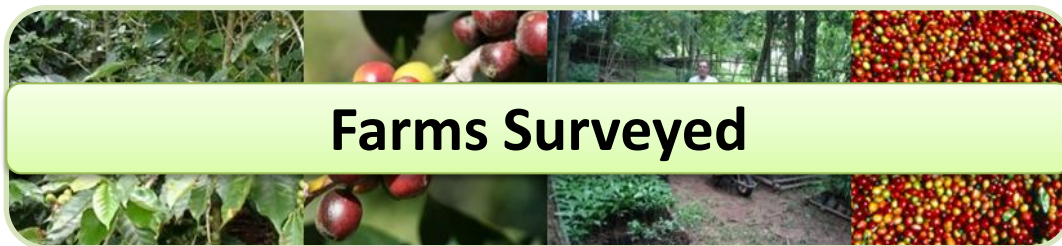
1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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CECOCAFEN
PRODECOOP
UCOSEMUN
ALDEA GLOB
UCA SJRC
UCPCO
CORCASAN
SOPPEXCA
GORRION/POLO
COSATIN
UCASUMAN
FECODESA/Prodexnic
UCAFE



Share of coffee exports from Nicaragua (%)



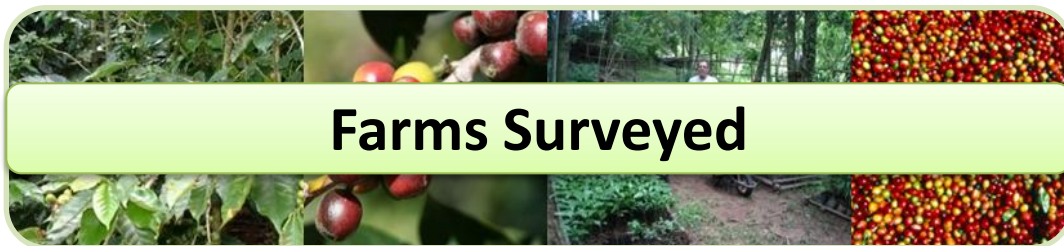


Farms Surveyed


COSA method for economic, social and environmental evaluations

certification	No. farms	Altitude	Coffee Area ha	Education*
Organic	47	996 b	2.90 a	2.9 a
Utz	38	747 a	2.95 a	3.0 a
Fairtrade	43	992 b	3.16 a	3.2 a
Conventional	76	1031 bc	3.22 a	3.2 a
Rainforest	33	998 b	4.20 b	4.2 b
CAFE Practice	44	1139 c	4.23 b	4.2 b

*3=Primary completed, 4= Secondary, 5= Technical College

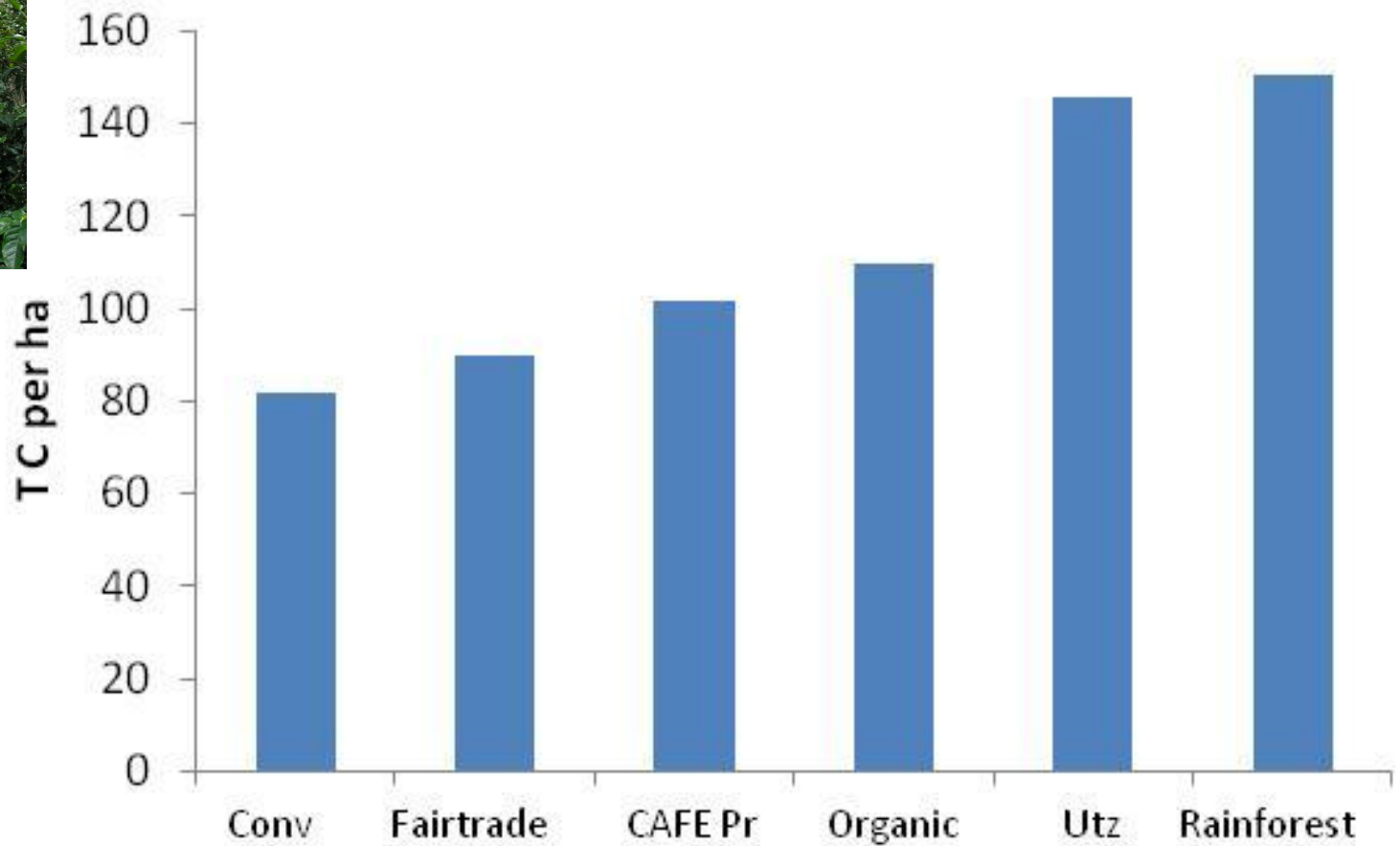
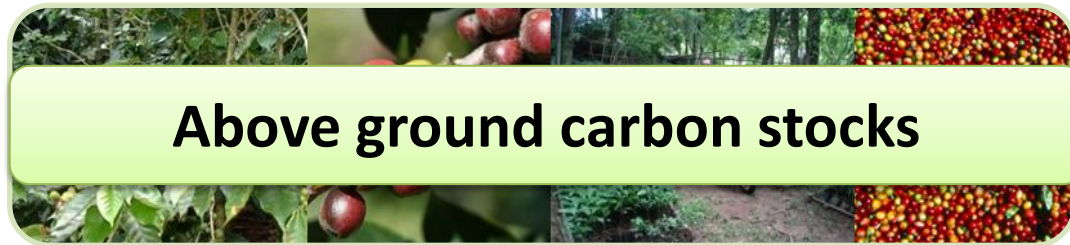


	Number of farms	Ha of coffee	Productivity kg/ha
<25ha of coffee			
Conventional	33	5.6	840
Fairtrade	18	4.0	1023
Organic	18	4.0	499
C.A.F.E. Practices	9	12.8	1335
Utz Certified	19	5.3	661
>25 of coffee			
Conventional	9	40.1	872
Rainforest Alliance	11	82.6	1430
C.A.F.E. Practices	13	100.6	1518
Rainforest Alliance and C.A.F.E Practice farmer also better educated			



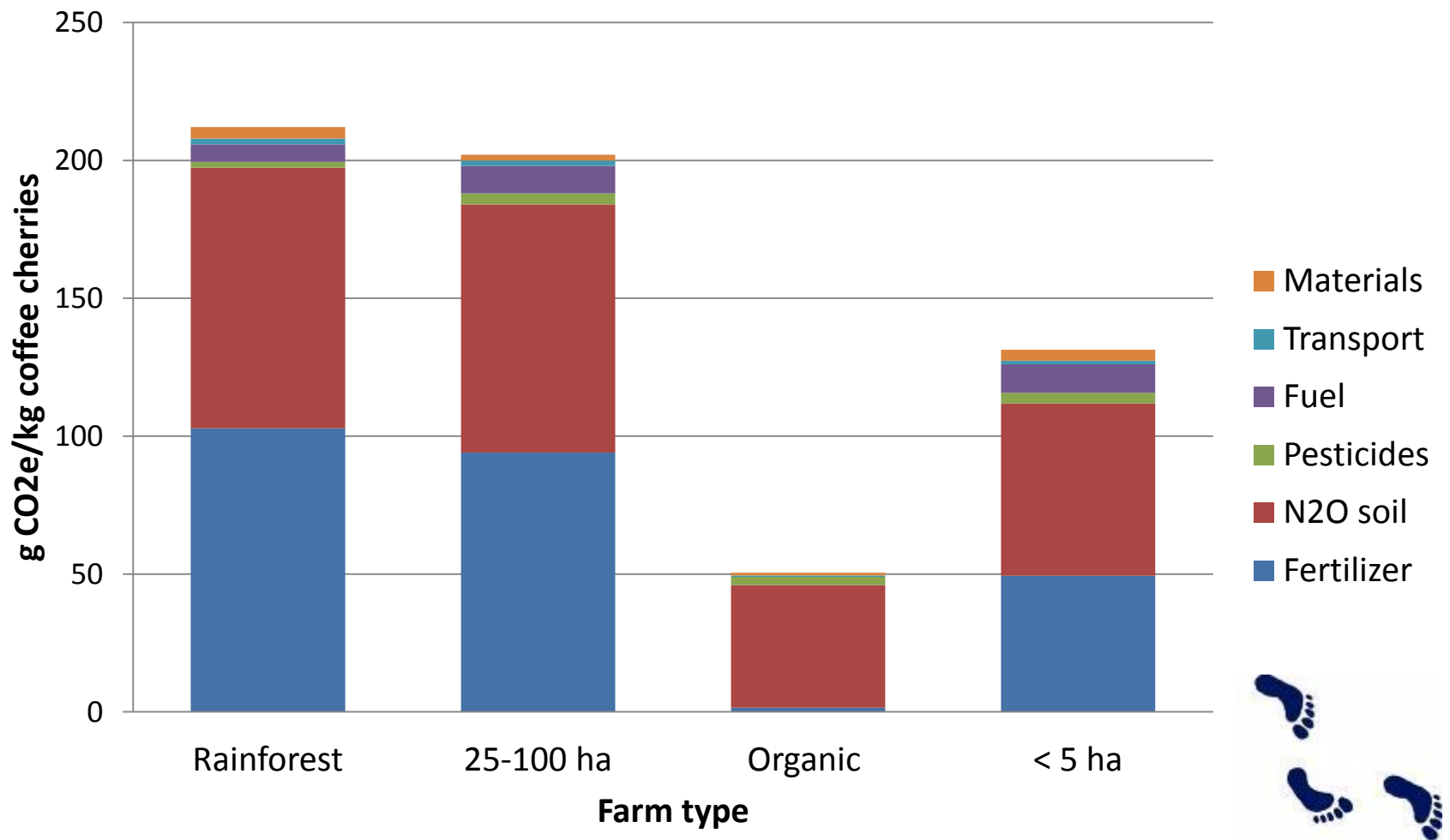
Economic response

	Productivity Kg/ha	Production Costs \$/ha	Net income US\$/ha	Price \$/kg
<25ha of coffee				
Conventional	840 AB	1084 ABC	836 AB	0.45 A
Fairtrade	1023 AB	1336 BC	1351 AB	0.54 A
Organic	499 A	529 A	1216 AB	0.74 B
C.A.F.E. Practices	1335 B	1734 C	1795 B	0.53 A
Utz Certified	661 A	676 AB	748 A	0.44 A
>25 of coffee				
Conventional	872 A	1193 A	829 A	0.47 A
Rainforest Alliance	1430 A	1784 A	2472 A	0.61 B
C.A.F.E. Practices	1518 A	1839 A	2541 A	0.58 B





Carbon footprint of coffee production



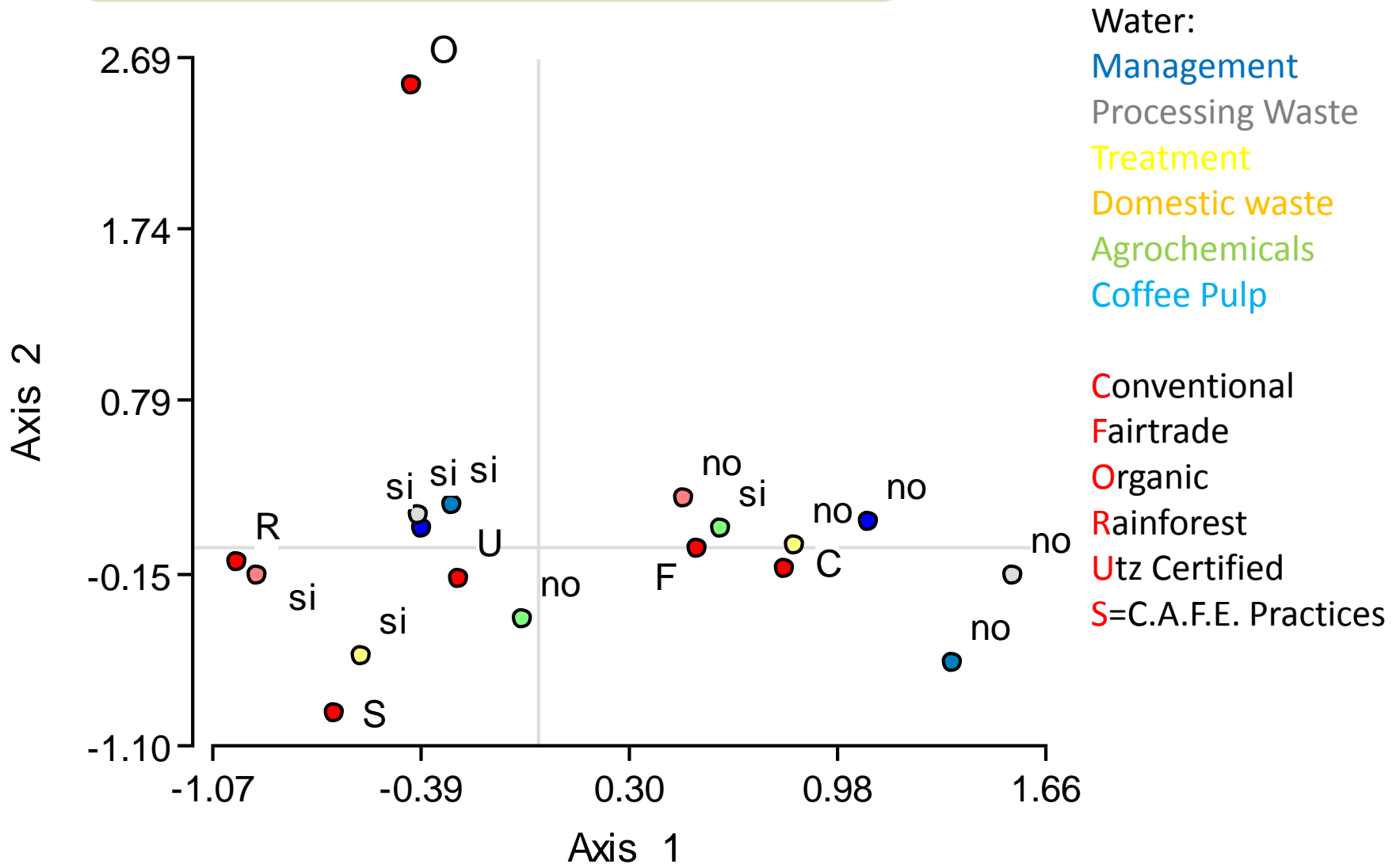


Shade characteristics for Biodiversity

Shade tree diversity index (Margaleff index)

<u>certification</u>	<u>Means</u>		
Cafe Practices	2.30	A	
Conventional	2.79	A	B
Rainforest	2.94	A	B
Utz	4.57	A	B
Fairtrade	4.58	A	B
<u>Organic</u>	5.25		B

Management of water contamination





What are the lessons

- Each certification appears to respond to a different type of farmer
- In general certified farms perform better economically and environmentally than conventional farms , and receive a better price than conventional farms
- Economic performance is more closely related to the economic capacity of the farmers certified – e.g. CAFE Practice better educated, larger, higher altitude farms. Utz less educated, smaller lower altitude farms.
- In environmental terms certifications differ in the aspects they score well or poorly in – none do well in all environmental aspects
- Although certification does seem to effectively differentiate farms with better practices than conventional, performance is uneven, and probably too soon to think there are true “impacts” from certification